## THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Dally Jewcent Sunday) and Weekly. WHE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY. WASHINGTON, D. CA

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THE WEEKLY NATIONAL BEPUBLICAN. Only 21 for Two Years-1887 and 1888, \* bich includes the contest of the next Fresidently

Election. Extra cvery mailed free to party securing the stab. Postage paid.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY, E. W. FOX, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20

Amosements. KATIONAL—Herrmann, ALBACOD's—Margie Mitchell, KERNAS's—Emily Soldene Burlesque Co. ov - Miss Mattie Vickers, THE MANASSAS PANOSIAMA-15th st. & Obios:

THE patrons of the NATIONAL REPUBLI can who fall to receive regularly and promptly their paper will please inform the business office by postal, card or otherwise We are determined that the paper shall be delivered according to contract made with the carriers of this paper. It is apparent that from neglect or some circumstance, the cause of which is unknown to us, our friends have been deprived, in thank in stances, of the paper of their choice,

The National Republican Company h no connection with any other paper or t proprfetors of any other paper, but has simply sought to make more favorable terms with its agents by giving the carriers of other papers the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN to serve on their established routes, but if a change is necessary it will be made.

We ask, as we deserve, the support of all exrnest Republicans and enterprising citizens. We recognize that the great presidential battle must be fought this year, The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN WILL be kept in the thickest of the fight until the contest is

liepublicans generally have broad views and patronize papers that represent both sides of the Issue. Some Democrats and reme merchants do not seem to understand that a Republican dollar is worth as much to them in trade as the dollar of a Demo crat. This arises from prejudice or from timidity born of the fear of official influence unworthy of an American citizen.

THERE are now names of 4,500 voters of the sixth congressional district of Kentucky attached to the memorials that will opening of the Tuobe-Carlisle contest, and Mr. Crisp, chairman of the committee on elections, which refuses to receive or consider the memorial, represents a district of Grerpla in which only 1,701 votes were

THE Birmlegham, (Ala.,) Herold saga: Mr. Reger (2 Mills of Texas, is an intellec-tical fratherweight, and totally unit for th-responsible position that has been given him In the House. " " The real reason for Mr.
Mills appointment was his radical noting
concerning the tariff and the manner in
which he sived the same whenever he found

for with papers like the Counter

COURS.

intra we ver with papers that the decrease, and tickled the Speaker's fancy. Tun Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, a tariff re-form paper, says: "The operatives have steadily lost ground since 1860 " It cannot be ignorance that causes this statement because the article contains an allusion to Labor Commissioner Wright's report. Not being stated ignorantly, it must be denounced as deliberately false, and is proven so by volume 20 of the census and the reports of the commissioner of labor.

WE warn the Republican newspapers that no headway can be made against Senator Voorbees as a Democrat because of his straddle on the tariff issue. It is true that until the President's free trade bull an peared Mr. Voorhees was for incidental protection, bordering on the real Republican article. But that buil made quite a difference to a good and obedient Demo-crat, who has spoils to care for. Besides, every Democratic platform for half a cen-tury basetraddled this issue, and why not a scenter. Senator Voorhees has simply solidified himself in the line for Democratic promotion.

A SENTLEMAN who has just returned from the gold mining region of Georgia, after making an extensive examination of the mines, says that in the near future Georgia will be one of the great gold producing states. While in Carroll county he visited the Bonner mines, which he thinks will alone yield fully \$10,000,000 of the precious metal. These mines are on a tract of land containing over 1,300 acres, and of this ha says fully 100 acres show traces of goleven in the top dirt, while there are a num ber of large quartz vains yielding largely of free gold. These mines he tells us are exceptionally well efficated, both for such workling by the hydraulic process and wit water power for stamping mills. It would be singular if the south is to have another been on gold, upon top of the one on from

An Incident of Mississippi Politics The most amusing incident of the new few days is the fact that the grand jury of Hirols county, Miss., In which county Jack con is located, has made a report, in which the grand jurous declare upon their oath "that we have wholly falled to find any evidence whatever of any intimidation or tan pering with the ballot in the recent city election, except what is known as the 'Red Circular' so much talked of, and for this decument no responsible author could be found. It evens to have been the conception of some trresponsible person or per sons, and we have been unable to find any evidence of its having exercised any influence in the election. The said election was entirely peaceable and orderly, and ducted strictly in accord with the law so far as we have been able to ascertain."

This is irresistibly amusing. The wred circular" came as the result of a public meeting at which it was declared that the negroes should vote only at their peril, and it is more than probable that members of the grand jury participated in the meeting.

A coroner's jury found a man hanging to

a tree and returned a verdic of "died by the visitation of God." It is fair to say that this jury was composed of the men who did be barging. This grand jury reminds u of the incident.

No Authority to Pay Frem ums. In snother column we reproduce in edi torial from the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of August 9, 1887, addressed to the Presidents n which it was conclusively demonstrate that the Secretary of the Treasury had no ower, under the law, to pay a premium ipon United States bonds that were to con itute the sloking fund.

We are induced to republish this article ecause of the resolution offered by Mr. Plumb, of Illinois, on Wednesday, and ruled out by the Democrats, as the only method left them to protect the administration from the unlawful payment of premiums, ranging from \* to 24 per cent, upon bonds which could have been called and paid at par. Even without the alteration alleged by Mr. Plumb made in the act of July 14, 1870. there is no authority to pay premiums for

the bonds required for the sinking fued.

The bondbolders entered into contracts with the United States, and the terms of those contracts are contained in the lawinder which the bonds were issued.

The United States should abide by its conract, and require the same of the bond olders. A part of the contract was that he United States should set apart, by purbase or payment, a certain portion of all ts bonds, each year, to render certain, through this reduction, the payment of the

The bonds were below par at the timthe contract was entered into, and the word "jurchase" was inserted in the contract to ave the United States the bonesit of tha fact, it paver occurring to any one that a executive officer would presume, upon h we motion, to increase the public deut, a unction of government exclusively logis

Congress, besides making the investigaion suggested by Mr. Plumb, should also ass a resolution directing the Secretary of be Treasury, at the beginning of each fecal year, to call by numbers a sufficien amount of the outstanding bonds to meet the requirements of the sinking fund law. and the interest on these bonds should cense at the time fixed in the call.

An examination of the debates at the time of the passage of the act will show the intention of the legislators. It is not even necessary to do this to establish the fact that Secretary Fairchild exceeded his powers when he paid a premium on bonds. To prove this it is only needful to examine section eight of the first article of the constitution, which defines the powers of Congrees, and section two of the second article, which defines the powers of the President.

That the whole question may be considered at once we give the laws in relation to the payment of bonds, as they are found on the statute books, and ask for them, and the article from the National Republican of Aug. Is a careful perusal by all mem-

bers of Congress.
Here are the laws as to bonds: On the 25th of February, 1502, Congress passed the law entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemp tion thereof, and for the funding the floatsection of that law reads as follows:

That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or in notes payable on demand heretefore authorized to be issued, and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set spart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First. To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds of the United States.

Second, To the purchase or payment of our cretism of the entire debt of the United that is to be mode, within upper map 2 2236 224 apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct,--Culted States Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 340. On the 18th of March, 1809, Congress

passed the law entitled "Au act to strengthen the public credit." The following is an extract from it;

But none of said interest b aring obligation not strendy due shall be reducted or baid be-fore maturity unless at such time United States notes are convertible into coin at the option of be holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interce han the bonds to be redeemed can be said at per in coin, - () nited States Statutes at Lurisa ol. 16, p. 1.5

On the 3d of March, 1881, Congress passed the refunding act, the second section of which reads as follows :

That the Scotelary of the Treasury may at any time apply the surplus money in the treas-my time apply the surplus money in the treas-my test otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the pur-chase or redemption of United States bonds; Provided, That the bonds so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be canceled -(United States

The Attack on Senator Manderson.

The attack of our contemporary, the Prof, of this city, on Senator Manderson for his patriotic, benevolent, and just endeavors to secure for the veterans of the late war their just deserts, seems to contain much that is purely "democratic" and a little of malig-Quoting from the Omaha Republicus to the effect that the senator was making a record on the question of pensions to vetarans, the Post proceeds to assume that not only Manderson but other Republican sen-sters are introducing such measures for buncombe and to compel Democrats to show their hands. The statement made is that senators who introduce pension bills

are hypocrites and demogogues.

This charge is almost silly enough to carry on its face its own refutation. In the first place, the record shows that Gen. Manderson, who appears to be singled out for some reason for especial attacks, has introduced but three general pension bills, one being the G. A. R. measure, backed up by 300,000 old veterans. This bill hardly has the "contempt" of the satillar, as alleged by the Twel. The second bill offered by Manderson is the measure to pen-sion the curvivors of the birbarities perpotrated by a Democrat named Wirz. Manderson's third measure proposed to increase all pensions below \$2 to \$4. It is well known to all men pariotic and loyal accept to have fought, voted, and written n the right side during the war, that the andition of the surviving veteraus is such hat seven cents a day in no way relieves bem, and that the number of allowance \$2 a month has been very large under a Democratic administration. A stipped of but \$2 a menth is more of an insuit than a favor. It sets too low a price on the wounds and other disabilities of a veteran

to marit aught but contempt,
But there is another side to this attack which the / of seems to have falled to no-tice. It appears to have been so intent upon vetting in a supposed stab at Gen. Manderson as to have overlooked-what the record shows—that a great many of its Democratic friends in both branches of Congress are liable to the same imputations cast upon Republican senators in this matter. Mr. Townshend (Democrat), head of House military affairs, has offered a bill dispensing with proof that a soldier incurred disabilities in service to entitle widow or children. That is a pretty broad

bounty land to all veterans. Mr. Matson (Dem.) has introduced a bill sty, and Connecticut were given to Mr.

to repeal the arrears act. That is a pretty broad thing for a Democrat to do; looks like "buncombe" and demagogry. Mat son has also put in several other measures-to tease Mr. Cleveland probably. In fac-Mr. Matson is the champion penelon bill in roducer-having offered at least nine pen don bills. Weaver (Dem.), of Iowa, has persion bill (1857) that would mule the

treasury sharp'y.
Mr. Ford (Dem.) has offered a bill to re peal the arrears act, which would take mormoney than all of Manderson's bills-yes millions more. Did Mr. Ford offer it fo burcombe?

We will not extend the list. The Post has the floor to explain the insult it has offered

to its Democratic friends. The Whisky Ring Must Go. At the conclusion of Senator Brows speech a few days ago in support of i resolutions to abolish the whole interest revenue system, Senator Beck, of Ken tucky, uttered the subjoined caustic senti ment in his well known crusty manner :

It may suit some Georgia moonshiners to rid of the internal revenue tax, and prevethe money so realized going into the trussur-forfit all goes there, so as to impose a necessit for taxes in such a shape that the three-fourth of the money will go into the pockets of som gentlemen out of the pockets of the laboric cor. I want to be heard on that question be ore it is acted on.

Passing over for the time being the diourtesy of this fling at a brother Demo ratic senator, and also the threat of Sena tor Beck's well known free trade speech repeated for the one bundreth time, it is in-teresting to examine the cause of the sensor's irritation. It would be of little con equence were P merely a personal queon between two honorable senators, has nonious in the same political faith. To country cares very little whether Senat-Brown represents the Olicit distillerie otherwise known as moonshiners, whether Senator Beck represents the c porate distilleries, otherwise known as to whisky ring.

The sensitiveness of Senator Beck of this question is natural. He represents great combination of whisky makers, who monopoly was assailed by the proposition of Senstor Brown. Hence this person affair becomes one of public consequence The whisky ring is the most highly pro tected "industry" in this country, an Secator fleck wants this protection main tained, although in all other industries is frantic for free trade. The wealth an power in polities of the whisky ring ar-made possible only by the revenue law giving the great distillers the protectiwhich thousands of officials armed wit government authority can furnish. Tolring would willingly pay into the treasury many millions more than it does to have the protecting force doubled, and, as Senato Beck suggests, nearly all this would be clear revenue. If this is a good thing, why

not have it in its fullest? This is a fair question. It is easily answered. It is not a good thing, and there fore the government should not tolerate ! at all. The muchinery of the whisky reenue gives life to the worst monopoly which xists to poison the politics of the republic It breeds corruption in public and private ife, and it is to day the most powerful fo of legitimate American industries. To whisky ring's orators, and the whisky ring' lobbylsts, will strike the heaviest blows for free trade in foreign products in order to furnish an excuse for protecting their own by the whole power of the government They would break down the protecive tarif in order to confirm their monstrous power. But the tide is turning. The whisky rin:

must go ! "Pernicious Activity" Triumphant, rule against pernicious activity in politi by federal officials, Postmaster Harrity an Collector Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, and other offensive partisans will, of course find their "resignations" on their desks signed Grover Cleveland. Each and every one of these officials has been identified active in the campaign which has just close by defeating Handali's man in control of the state committee, and indorsing to President's policy, free trade and all. Th Democratic party of Pennsylvania is no to be run on the Kentucky plan. Mr. Run dall was without the support of the spoil-

en, and therefore wer These perniciously active partisans, how ever, have a strong vantage ground while may save them from harm at the hands of a reform administration. The Mugwum organe, and presumably the reform apostle of the Curt's stripe, have been "whooping un't the machine in the interest of smash ing Randall. Could anything be perniciou or offensive in such a cause? Must Brit ish free trade and the administration suffer because the spirit of civil service refore handleapped the federal officeholders? By no means. Randall must go. Civil sor vice reform is intended to operate only

against the other fellows. This is a fine spectacle for the great in dustries of Pennsylvania to contemplate But Randall must eat his free trade bird like a good Democrat. He is on that plat form. Let the band play, and the process sion will keep step to Democratic harmony

Miss Marion Foster. Miss Marion Foster, the artist, will b remembered by her many friends in this city as having painted an excellent por-trait of President Cleveland some two years since, and that of Gen. Greely a yea later. She has on exhibition at the parior of the Riggs House some beautiful tapestry paintings. Miss F. is on route to St. Au gustine, Flu., and expects to leave Monday evening, and has taken a studio at the Hotel Ponce de Leon at that city. The National Republican bespeaks for her a most cordial reception at St. Augustine, and commends her to the public as an artist of the bighest ability. Miss Foster makes h most indiguant protest against the silly report that she was the means of intro ducing the President to his beautiful wife and has been asked the question so many times that she deems it necessary to make the dental.

The Thobe-Carlisle Case. The Cleannati Commercial Course any The report of the committee of wantof Speaker Carlisle from the charge of mot a ing elected to the present Congress gives on tirely ion far whom it says there was no about ing for a contest. We tell the commune vindisation, who have vindicated to more that we know better. There were some hours in which Mr. Carlice was believe to be beaten. The news that he had share the fate of Morrison ran all over the mining and was justified by the ratoria from Cayling ton and Nowport, and the may for plan of from the back counties, where there is remained. to believe there was ball at how stading as in serupations as that in South Carolina, or Mi

## The Real Enemy.

The New York Starts doing a good work in its fight against the power of the whisky ring. It declares that vast monopoly to be "the real enemy" of American Industria and the "greatest promoter of free trade." So far it is well. But the san does not go far enough. The Democratic party is the sole reliance of the "whisky power" which the son denounces. In return the whisky power placed Mr. Cleveland in aupension bill. He also proposes to give therity. The narrow margins by which the electoral votes of New York, New Jer-

Cleveland were furnished by the whisky shops within a few miles of the Sun office.

The Sun is right. The whisky ring should be struck hard by withdrawing the protecting arm of the internal revenue system. But the Sun should change its political attachment, so that it may not go down with the Democratic party, which is sure to tumble when the whisky power prop is knocked out. The Sun deserves a better fate.

MR. CRAWFORD in perfecting his machine to remove all the fibre from the seed of cotton has added vastly to the wealth of the pation and the profits of cotton growers. One of the principal difficulties in the manufacture of cotton seed into oll and meal has been removed, so that the "Crawford cleaner" adds not only to the profits of the planter but to those of the oil mills. The cheapness of the machines, the liberal terms offered to the owners of cotton gius, with the advantages derived from their use, renders their universal adoption certain, and secures a large profit to the owners of the patent, who manufacture

We are informed that the stock allotted to Washington by the American Cotton Cleaning Company of New York is bring rapidly placed.

To the President. From the National Republican, Aug. 9, 1887.) The act under which the Secretary of the Treasury proposes to buy bonds was pussed in 1869, and declared as its first substantice proposition that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, except where the law authorizing their issue provided that they might be paid in lawful money.

This law, based on this proposition, as declared in its title, was made to strengthen the public credit. The obligations of the government were at that time worth on the the public credit. The obligations of the government were at that time worth on the market only about eighty cents on the dol lar. Two decisrations by the government seemed necessary to give these obligations an impeitus toward par: First, that they should be paid in coin or its equivalent (the demand being then very strong in some quarters that they should be paid in green-backs), and second, that the public debt shuld be yearly reduced by means of a sinking fund. The law in question to accomplish the appreciation of the bonds to par in coin provided for both. The law making this pledge declares that the coin paid for duties on imported goods shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied, itset, to payment of laterest on the bonds and notes of the United States, and, second, to the purchase or payment of 1 per centum of the enrire debt of the United States, to be be made within each fiscal year. It was expressed, as a hope, by members of the Senate when the law passed later providing for bonds of a lover rate of interest was enacted, that within thirty days all government obligations would be at par fur coin. The thought of the nation at that time, as expressed in the pledge, was to reach the maximum of good credit, par in coil. The degree of strength sought to be given to government credit by this pledge was to bring the evidences of the government debt up to par in coin. This law was not intended to increase the face value or amount of the government debt, as expressed on the face of its outstanding obligations, nor to give authority to do so under any circumstances. The public debt was fixed and determined by the law, and the face of the souracter on the government's books. The supreme obligation of the souracter on the government's books. The supreme obligation of the souracter on the government's books. The supreme obligation of the souracter on the government's books. The supreme obligation of the souracter on the government's books. The supreme obligation of the souracter on the government'

This debt has a definite quaracter on the government's books. The supreme object of the law was to excliquish that debt, as so defined and expressed. The intent and purpose of the law govern its interpretation. This act was availing with a languishing public credit. The intent and purpose were to raise the obligations of the government from the despondency then covering were to raise the obligations of the govern-ment from the despondency then covering them to an equivalent value to their face in coin. When this was done the full force and strength of the law was spent. The secretary treats this law as authority to him to add, by agreement with the bondholder, one, two, three, four, or five hundred or more dollars in premiums to each \$1.000 cattre debt, which he is yearly required to purchase or pay under the sinking fund law.

purchase or pay under the sinking fund law.

The bonds run thirty years; I percentum is to be purchased or paid each year. Thus, if the secretary is right, when the law was en acted 30 per centum of the entire debt was subject to such increase. If this be the correct construction of the law, then 30 per cent, of the debt is no longer fixed and certain, as expressed on the government books, but it is the face value of such 30 per centum in coin plus the amount to be added thereto by agreement between the ascretary and the bondholders each year. The law which sets as the coin to pay the principal and interest of the bonds, if this theory be true, also ought to have provided that suftrue, also ought to have provided that suf-ficient coin should be set aside to pay the amount added to the face of the bonds by

amount added to the face of the bonds by agreement, as above stated.

There is no express authority in the law to pay premiums on bonds; nor is there any provision in the law to provide coin for the payment or purchase of more than the face value of the bonds. The assumption that authority exists to pay more is built upon construction alone. A law whose controlling and avowed object is to extinguish a debt cannot rightfully be construed as authority to increase the debt.

When the bonds were below par, as they at one time were, and were expected to remain for a long time, it would have worked injustice to the great bulk of the bond-holders to pay the face value of 1 per centum of the entire debt, with the privilege of the Screetary to select the holders of that 1 per centum. For this reason the law gave power to purchase or pay, assuming that the Secretary would do the one most advantageous to the government, and most

advantageous to the government, and most just to the holders of the whole debt. It

advantageous to the government, and most just to the bolders of the whole debt. It would work like fujustice, now, to pay the present holders of I per centum of the entire debt, one hundred and twenty, thirty, or lifty cents on the dollar each year for their bonds, while the holders of the other bonds can get only par when the whole issue fall due years hence.

That the Secretary is in error in his construction of the law is manifest from his declaration that he cannot execute the law unless the holders of the bonds co-operate with him. A construction of the law which makes its execution impossible by the officer charged with its execution is necessarily wrong. Where did the bondholders get power to decide whether a law should be executed or not? Where is the authority under our government to confide any influence or part in the execution of a law to those to be affected by its execution?

This position is absurd. The President, under the constitution, must see that the laws are executed. His jurisdiction does not extend to commanding or forbidding the bondholders to assent to or dissentfrom the execution of a given law. He has power to command the Secretary to execute a statute whose provisions make him the loss not execute it to dismiss him. If a law cannot be executed without the co-operation of a class of citizens over whom the President has no jurisdiction, then the law is a doad in the class of citizens over whom the President has no jurisdiction, then the law is a doad latter and practically no law. If the staking fund law has any efficiency to accomplish a reduction of the debt, it is because the Sacratary of the Treasury has power under it to enforce it whether he operation planes or displanes those affected by it. Too Servetary's course is to order the payment of I per continued the entire debt of the United States each year, and to stop the payment of interest on it.

It is a fearful responsibility for the administration to attempt to inaugurate the policy of increasing the public debt by paying a premium or bonds.

ing a premium on bonds.

THE NATIONAL RESURGICAN. Flood's Vegetable Personal

or a mist, emelent and reliable family

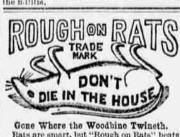
Pills raismel, mercury, or min. I 1139 oral salestance of any kind. Hood's Pills act upon the stomach, fiver, and allmentary canal, and cure Liver Complain Constipation, Nausea, Billiousness, Head-Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress After Enting, Janualice, etc.

ricod's Pilis Are prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothe caries, Lowell, Mass. Price mets. Sold by druggists or sent by mail our cecipt of prices NEW ATHLETIC CLUB

of the Light Infantry Boys Take Preliminary Practice. A number of the members of the W. L. I orps last night decided to form an ath letic club. The matter was discussed and arrangements perfected looking to the formation of the organization. After the meeting Messre. R. H. Wade, R. T. Scott meeting Messrs. R. H. Wade, R. T. Scott, J. B. K. Lee, — Koontz, J. S. Wale, and E. M. Glathery indulged in a mile and a seventh walk around the armory. Tomatch resulted as follows: R. H. Wade in S. M. 4 s.; Lee, 9:10; Scott, U:20; the remainder, after making nine laps, droppost out. Ham Gruger was timekeeper, and P. Schneider scorer. The contestants during the race divested themselves of various pieces of clothing, much to the amusement of the large number of spectators.

Facts Speak for Themselves. EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: Your edi ial of this morning in reference to those wi fall to receive your paper promptly induces m to make the following statement as one of your patrons. Early last week a sample cop of the Pest was left at my door. On Thursda of the Feet was left at my door. On Thursda morning, the 12th instant, no Republica was left, On Fridey none came, and, bein at home sick, the loss was the more feet if therefore wrote you a note of complaint early in the morning, requesting that the hoper should be seet. None came that do and none on Saturday. I then sent another complaint, On Monday, the 16th instant, un Republican again, and I gave it up as a back. But on that morning another sample confidence of the Feet was left in its stead. That even in a segment culied asking me to subscribe for the feet, which I declined to do. The next morning, the 17th instant—after a lapse of six days the English and it sat continues. Your disclaimer in the editorie referred to its accepted so far as relates to yo responsibility in the matter; but the facts will ness. "Subscription." WASHINGTON, Jan 19. WASHINGTON, Jan 19.

Mr. Mark Curley, of New Jersey, has be appointed clerk to the House committee the militia.



Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rats" ben bem. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Wat Burs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitos Bed-bugs, Hen Lice, Insects, Fotato Bug sparrows, Stumks, Wensel, Gophers, Ch munks, Moles, Musk Rats, Jack Rabbit Squirrels, 15c, and 25c, Druggists.

ROUGH ON PAIN" Plaster, Porosed, 15c

## ROUGHON TCH

n each package. Sure cure, 5%. Drugge or mail. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

SPECIAL NOTICES STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIA WASHINGTON BENEFICIAL ENDOWMENT

ASSOCIATION. DECEMBER 31, 1887. Sapital Stock (paid up).... ASSETS. Real estate. \$5,211 \$5, Loans—secured by first mortgages. \$0,637 60 hterest due on loans. \$30,637 60 Assersments in pracess of collection. 29,650 50

\$85,783 68 LIABILITIES. \$21,505 9: Amount hold for the security of cer-

NOBLE D. LARNER, W. H. GOODS, ROBERT BALL, R. B. DONALDSON, WM. J. STEPHENSON, THOS. SOMERVILLE, L. L. JOHNSON, THOS. J. LUTTRELL, CHAS. C. DUNCANSON. The above is a true copy, LAWRENGE GARDNER, Secretary, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of January, 1888. A. B. KELLY.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT FALLS ICE CONTANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 18th dey of January, 1888, the following resolutions were read and adopted:
Whereas it has pleased Aimighty God to take unto Himself our revered friend and associate, Dr. Fledoardo Howard, after a life filled with years and honors:

And, whereas the deceased, during the long carrer which was accorded him on earth, exemptified the highest virtues that adorn the Chirbitan gentleman no less than the attributes of a successful man of business and the accomplished scientists. of a successful man of business and the accomplished scientist.

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Howard
we recognize an irreparable loss to the community, of which he was a pre-eminently
useful member; to the medical profession,
which he adorned and advanced, and to his
friends, whose hearts will enshrine his memory as a most cherished possession.

Resolved, that we deplore, in an especial mannor, the willdarwal of our elecemed colleague
from participation in the management of the
oriest Falls for Company, with whose history
he has been identified from the earliest period,
and which is largely indebted for its success to
his indefatigable zeal and conservative counsely.

selv.

Resolved. That we extend to the family our heartfelt sympathies in this hour of their be-

hearifelt sympathies in this book reavement.

\*\*Received\*\*, That we attend the funeral in a body; that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the beard and published in the daily papers of this city, and that a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

\*\*T. A. LAMBERT, President.

Attest: GEORGE H. B. WHITE, Sec. 1 THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE Washington Gastight Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the choice of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, FRII. 6, 1885, Polls open from 12 o'clock m. to 1 p. m. CHAS, B. BAILEY, a20166 Secretary.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. - To THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The time has arrived when the liquor business men of the District should combine to resist through the courts the arbitrary action of the District commissioners in their filegal attempt to revose the flexible legally granted to John Brossen, of 20 Gat N.W. His fight is yours, If his licenseen he revoked you have no assurance that your own is secure.

Liquor Dealers, meet at Cosmopolitan Hall corner of highit and Ests, N.W., on FRIDAY NIGHT, Jan. 20, at 770 p. m., and there by concerted action give fibrancial aid to Mr. Brosnan in this Controversy now forced upon him.

Help him and you help the sause.

| Help him and you help the sause.
| Help him and you help the sause. in the phin and you dely the detail.

D. CONNELL.

D. CONNELL.

TION—Republicans of the District of Columbia, are requested to clock delegates to attend the convention to be held in Willard Hall, on F st. N. W., TUESDAY, JAN. 21, 1888 in 16 o clock a. m., for the purpose of electing Columbia and 2 alternates to the Republican Socional Convention in Chicago June 19, 1888 Each of the 22 Assembly Districts is entitled to 5 ces gates and 2 alternates, to be chosen Monday evaluation next, between the hopes of 7:23 and 0 o'clock.

Chairman Republican Central Committee, Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1888, 1820-34.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT • The annual meeting of the stockholds the National Press Brick Company will fill at the office of the company, room: oren bulloung in the cuty of Washington, on the DAY OF JANUARY, A L 887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the old deach meeting being the election of direct feed company for the custing year, and retainetion of such other business as m jald 20 SAML MULLIKEN, Scoretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPRAKE
AND POTONAC TELEPHONE COMPANY.
A divided of SI Es per share will be payable
on the 250 DAY OF JANUARY, 1888, to the
stockholders of recert at the close of business
on the 11rd of JANUARY, 1888, at the office
of the ressurer of the company, 619 14th st.
N. V. Warbington, D. G. The fransfer books
will be closed from the 16ru to the 250 OF
JANUARY, inclusive. will be closed from the 16711 to the 250 Of JANUARY, inclusive, SAM'l, M. BRYAN, President, CHAS, G. BEEBE Secretary, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, 1886.

WHAT TO WEAR.

The question of "what to wear" troubles the "fairer" more than it does the "sterner" sex, because 1adies have a wide field for the exercise of their different tastes, while men, who wrestle with life's more serious problems, limit themselves to about four shapes of Coats, the Trousers and Vests (with the exception of the low-cut or full-dress Vest) being alike in cut and shape, no matter what shape the Coat may be. The Sack or Negligee Suit, the Cutaway Freck or Semi-Dress Suit, the Prince Albert or square-cut double-breasted Frock Suit, and the Fall-Dress or Swarlow-Tail Suit are the styles that men must choose from, and we have them here in the finest fabrics made, cut in the latest and most approved fashion, trimmed in the richest possible way, and tailored in the most artistic manner. We are particularly proud of the absolutely perfect fitting qualities of our finer grades of Ready-Made Clothing, and in this important item we yield the palm to none, not even to this country's most famous swell tailors, who charge fabulous pricesnot because of the superiority of the Clothes they make, but because their names are known to fame as "Awfully Swell." Be wise in your generation, and when you want finest

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Clothing this is the place to

come. You'll find such

here, correct in all things,

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TWO-STORY BRICK AND FRAME HOUSES FOR SALE.

1563 Marion st n w, b h, 7 rs.

1408 N st n w, b h, 7 rs.

1408 N st n w, b h, 7 rs.

1602, 1801 L st n w, b h, 4 rs.

1603, 1644 44h st n w, b h, 5 rs.

1604, 1604 190ce st n w, b h, 6 rs.

1961, 1968 14nden st n w, b h, 6 rs.

2160 V t ave n w, b h, 6 rs.

451, 458 Hdge st n w, f h, 6 rs.

1616 181h st n w, f h, 5 rs.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE. 25 acres opp. Alexandria, Va., near the Government Magazine. 20 neres Improved, 8 miles from city, on 7th s 45 acres 14 mile from Benning's station uproved, \$6,000.

30 acres 134 miles from station, on Benning's S acres near Benning's Station, \$1,000. 1581 acres in Anne Arundel co., Md., \$5,000 UNIMPROVED GEORGETOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE Lots 31, 32, 33, block 6; lot 31, block 7, parts of lots 35 and 39, block 14, and parts of lots 16 41, and 80, \$160,000.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE, isib st, bet L and M n w ............ Hopkins st, bet O and P n w ...... V at, bet 14th and 15th n w...... HOUSES FOR RENT. Per mont

60 9th st n w, 15 rs. 225 dd st n w, 1ur, 11 rs. 211 A st s e, 13 rs. 265 Mass ave n w, 5 rs. 251 N J ave s e, 11 rs. 50r 17th and Boundary st n w, 6 rs. 12734 H st n w, 6 re.... 203 E Cop st n e, 6 rs... to 1408 Md av n e, 6 rs.. Data w. 5 rs.
Snow's alloy n w. 4 rs.
Snow's alloy n w. 4 rs.
0 30 st n w. 4 rs.
9 st 6. f. rs.
25.84-92-94 alloy, bet 24th and 25th and
M and N ets n w.

I.OANS.

In sums to suit at 6 per cent.

The above is only a small portion of property on my books. For full list call at chice for bulletins issued on 1st and 15th.

PERSONAL. \$50,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD ums to suit. B. H. WARNER & CO., 616 F a

FOR SALE-ENTRAORINDARY BAR gains this mouth in KRANICH & BACK and STIEFF FIANOS, slightly used, at 6. L. WILD & BROS., 799 7th st. N. W. THE LANDSCAPES OF PROF. SEATO.

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g. L. Will D & BROS.", 709 7th st. N. W.

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6 reportian | pera House, New York. SPECIAL. SPECIAL. GRAND OPERA IN GERMAN. The first representations in America of RICHARD WAGNER'S

'NIBELUNGEN TRILOGY." 

The sale of seats will commence THURSDAY, JANUARY 26. Applications for seats, accompanied by the proper amount, may be made by letter to the Metropolitan Opera House box office. New York.

DICKENS.

THE ANNUAL

CHARITY BALL, 1555----

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL,

AT THE NATIONAL RIFLES' ARMORY -0N-

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1888. UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE FOLLOW ING LADY PATRONESSES:

Bayard, Mrs. R. R. Hitt,
Fairchild, Mrs. John Davis,
Endleott, Mrs. John Davis,
Wishiney, J. G. Carlisle,
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Laughton,
Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Van Renselleer
J. Donald Camon,
Leland Stanford, Miss kilges,

eron, Mrs. John Mrs. Leland Stantord, Miss Rigus. RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF BOARD OF LADY VISITORS:

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Hon. Mrs. F. B. McGuire,
Warder,
Warder, TICKETS (Single, \$2: Gentleman and Tay Ladies, \$5) can be obtained from the Lady Visi ters, the Board of Directors, the Prominen Hodels, Jewelry, Dug, and Book Stores, and a the hall on the evening of the ball. Jaily-6t

FLORIDA ON WHEELS.

A Reat Rolling Exposition direct from "The Land of Flowers."
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY

U.S. Fish Commission Switch, 6th st., cor B.
S. W. Hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. To over incidental expenses a charge of 15 cents will be made at the door.

### Florida's Rolling Exposition is avant courier for Florida's Sub-Tropical Exposition open at Jacksonville, January to May, 1419 35. THE WASHINGTON RIDING ACADEMY will have its weekly musical ride, commercing at S o'clock p. m. on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, the 21st instant. jai9-2t

DICKENS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
MONDAY, JAN, 23, at 8
READING FROM DICKENS

CHARLES DICKENS, Who has been reading to magnificent en-lences in the principal cities of the United Sates and Canada. Hon, Joseph R. Hawley, U. S. Senator, will nitroduce Mr. Dickens. TICKETS.....50 AND 75 CENTS Forsale at Ellis & Co.'s, 937 Pa, ave., beginning MONEAY MORNING, JAN. 18, at cotock, All seats reserved.

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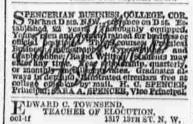
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A Strong Cast. A Strong, Soul-stirring Play, Curiosities and Wooders from all parts
Of the world,
Admission, 10 cents; orchestra chairs 10 cents
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AN MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

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